

ALL CLAIMS ARE FILED

Total Before Fire
Commission is
\$3,200,000.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the last claim for damages resulting from the plague fire of 1900 was filed with the Court of Fire Claims, and no more will now be received. The grand total of all claims made against the government because of the fire is approximately \$3,200,000, and the total amount of damages asked by these claimants is \$3,200,000, or more than double the amount allowed by the Legislature for the purpose.

However large the total seems, and notwithstanding the large excess over the appropriation of \$1,500,000, it is pretty safe to say that this amount will be sufficient to pay all the awards made by the commission. The Court of Fire Claims has been going very deeply into the evidence offered by the claimants, and the knowledge displayed by the commissioners as to the circumstances surrounding individual cases has been a matter of considerable surprise to the claimants and their attorneys.

There are very few of the claims which will not be reduced to some extent, and a large proportion will very likely be cut in two. Quite a few claims in which fraud was shown will perhaps be thrown out altogether, and the exorbitant values placed by some of the native claimants, particularly upon articles of no intrinsic value, will suffer severely at the hands of the court. There are very few claims but which the values fixed were found to be the price paid by claimant, often times five to ten years before the fire, and probably three or four times the real value of the articles in question. The claimants unhesitatingly admitted these facts, and in many cases testified that the goods in question had been purchased from second-hand dealers.

The court will not pass upon claims until ready to decide them all, which will not be for some months yet. An interesting point was raised before the commission yesterday which may affect hundreds of claims. In the case of a Japanese claimant was made for the destruction of additions and improvements made to the building occupied under lease. Attorney H. A. Bigelow represented the claimant, and stated that the claim was perfectly proper, in that the lease did not give the landlord possession of the improvements when the tenant moved out. Chairman Macfarlane was not inclined to take that view, and stated that the claimant must present a waiver of rights from the landlord before the court could consider his claim.

This brought an extended argument between the commissioners, and Deputy Attorney General Douthett, on one side, and Mr. Bigelow, on the other. Mr. Bigelow contended that fixtures, improvements and buildings erected upon leased land could be moved by the tenant unless there was a stipulation to the contrary in the lease, and provided that such removal did not injure the property of the landlord. Mr. Douthett replied that the fixed property, if built at the expense of the tenant, became the property of the landlord upon the expiration of the lease. He stated, however, that shelving and such fixtures as could be removed without deterioration to the property of the landlord might be carried off by the tenant. Mr. Bigelow replied that all additions or improvements made by the tenant were his property, and could be removed even if the landlord objected. He offered to cite cases in support of his view, and it was finally agreed by the commission to allow him to submit a brief upon the subject. Chairman Macfarlane stated that he had always been under the impression that buildings erected by a tenant upon leased land became the property of the landlord upon the expiration of the lease. He said that he was willing to be convinced of his error in this regard, and that the court would be pleased to examine any authorities and opinions submitted by Mr. Bigelow. He stated that this was a very important question, as it involved hundreds of similar claims in which the same point might be raised. The court had always demanded a waiver from the landlord in cases where the claim was by a tenant for property on leased ground, and if an error had been made, the court would like to hear authorities upon the question. Mr. Bigelow was asked to file his brief as soon as possible in order that the attorney general might have opportunity to reply.

HUMPHREYS WILL STAY IN

The Attorney General Easily
Swallowed His Stupendous
Falsehoods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Attorney General Knox has concluded his investigation of the charges filed by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands against Abram S. Humphreys, first judge of the Circuit Court of the first judicial district of Hawaii. He has prepared his findings and will submit them to the President as soon as practicable.

The conclusion reached is that Judge Humphreys has done nothing which would justify his removal. The attorney general finds that some of the charges were not satisfactorily established, and to the others that they were purely matters of innuendo, utterly without justification filed by a reckless and intemperate in spirit.

In conclusion the attorney general says: "Members of the bar as officers of the court should be loyal to the court. Where there is a fair reason for believing the judge is acting improperly it is the duty of the bar to declare it openly, but a member of the bar is faithless to his high calling when he assails a judge and impeaches his integrity upon no facts even remotely justifying the attack, but upon vague suspicion and unfair innuendo. That these and many of the charges

against Judge Humphreys to which allusion has been made were preferred by members of his own court, clearly shows the difficulties of his position and the severity of the ordeal through which he has passed. It is obvious that the task will not be an easy one, and where judges selected by you discharge their duties with courage and integrity and reasonable ability, they should be sustained, even though they may be attempting to solve the difficult problems which present themselves at times, some consideration must be had for the difficulty of their position.

"Having fully considered the complaints against Judge Humphreys and his answer thereto, I am entirely satisfied that not only the judge had done nothing which would justify his removal, but that he has met heavy responsibilities with great courage and unquestioned integrity. I therefore recommend that the petition for his removal be denied."

AGRICULTURE OF HALF CENTURY AGO

Agriculture on Hawaii now and half a century ago shows many discrepancies, but none are so great as those indicated by the reports of the exports at that time. From the report of the Royal Agricultural Society the following is taken as indicating what was the principal industry of Maui at that time:

Statement of exports from the port of Lahaina to California, of domestic produce from August 28, 1849, to August 10, 1850:

Number of vessels, 55; number of barrels Irish potatoes, 26,421; number of barrels sweet potatoes, 3,961; number of barrels of pickles, 535; number of barrels of coconuts, 1,438; number of pounds of sugar, 21,408; number of barrels molasses, 612; number of barrels syrup, 743; number of bags salt, 1,812; number of barrels lime, 87; number of barrels onions, 1,203; number of barrels yams, 28; number of barrels oranges, 3,300; number of barrels of corn, 1,438; number of cords wood, 55; number of dozen poultry, 22; number of dozen eggs, 504; number of swine, 255; number of sheep, 170; number of feet lumber, 28,722; number pounds coffee, 8,000; number of barrels beans, 8; number of watermelons, 5,000; number of cabbages, 400; number of pounds of arrow root, 1,600; number of pineapples, 12,000.

Total value of the exportations, \$132,079.37. One hundred and eight whale ships have arrived during this time. Each of these ships lay in at stores an average of fifty barrels of Irish potatoes and 500 pumpkins.

HAWAII'S FIRST NAVAL CADET

BERKELEY, Sept. 13.—John Enoch Pond, the first cadet nominated to the United States Naval Academy from the Hawaiian Islands, has successfully passed his entrance examinations at Annapolis, and will begin his studies at once. The news came to Berkeley today in a telegram to his aunt, Mrs. E. B. Lamore, of 2208 Ellisworth street, in which the young man announced his success.

Young Pond was appointed to the academy last March by Delegate Geo. Wilcox of Hawaii. He took his preliminary examinations at once, and has just now finished the final tests which have qualified him for admission. Though the first Hawaiian cadet, young Pond is not of native blood. He is the son of Lieutenant Charles F. Pond, who is at Honolulu in charge of the United States naval station. The lad was born in America, but his father holds Hawaiian citizenship. For his preparatory school training he was sent to Berkeley, where his grandfather, Mrs. E. B. McHenry lived. Mrs. William Keith, of 2207 Atherton street, is also an aunt of the boy. Young Pond was in the middle class of the High School when his appointment came.

Schley's Objection Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Admiral Howison was formally challenged by Admiral Schley immediately upon the opening of the court of inquiry, upon the ground that he had previously expressed an opinion as to the merits of the case. The evidence of E. A. Frost of the Boston Record as to the Howison interview, and of Foster Nichols and Wm. E. Hoag, both of whom testified that Howison had stated in private that Sampson was in command and that Schley should have been court-martialed. Raynor cross-examined Howison, after the latter made his answer. The court retired and upon reconvening Admiral Dewey announced that Schley's objection was sustained. Rear Admiral Ramsey, retired, has succeeded Howison on the court of inquiry.

Local Sport Items.

A yacht race was to have taken place at Hilo last Saturday between the Mahalo and the Flash.

C. D. Walker has offered the Shamrock III to A. R. Cunha for \$400.

Secretary Cooper contemplates buying a yacht of the latest design while on the Mainland.

The local baseball men have successfully negotiated for a parcel of ground at Palama, on which a baseball ground and grand stand will be made.

The Myrtle Club has ordered a new shell from Davey, of Cambridge.

The Honolulu Athletic Club and Malle Hima Athletic Club football teams are both practicing hard.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Cup Races May Be Postponed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Owing to the death of the New York Yacht Club wishes to postpone the international cup race, but the matter has been left to Sir Thomas Lipton, who is in a position to insist upon the stated program.

Russia has secured a Bulgarian harbor as a coaling station.

KOEBELE ON MOSQUITOES

Suggests Remedies
Other Than
Oil.

"There are but two kinds of mosquitoes in Hawaii," said Prof. Koebel yesterday. "The common mosquito, which is found all over the world, and the species found only in tropical climates. They breed very prolifically and in almost any place where there is water. They will not breed in salt water, and rarely in running water. They will breed almost everywhere else, however, wherever water collects. Every empty tomato or fruit can thrown carelessly in the streets and alleys, becomes a breeding place for mosquitoes, every time water collects in them during a rain. An empty coconut, or the hollow of a tree which fills with water during a rain may be a breeding place of hundreds of mosquitoes. The little pools of water, and the swamps, and every place of this kind, are responsible for the mosquito pest in these islands.

"The only way to get rid of the mosquito is to get rid of his breeding places. If the swamps were all filled, and no empty cans allowed to lie upon the streets, and if all these little depressions of the earth, which catch water during every rain, were filled up, the problem would be solved in a great measure.

"In the places which cannot be filled in the small ponds and streams, the production of tadpoles and fish would soon clear the waters of a good many mosquitoes. Last year for some reason or other, there was a great scarcity of frogs in the streams of the islands, but they are as plentiful as usual again. The government has plenty of tadpoles, frogs and fish which might be used for this purpose.

"While oil is no doubt a very good agent for the destruction of the larvae, it seems to me that it would be a very expensive proceeding. It would require a large force of men, continually, to keep every stream covered with oil, and it would have to be applied about once a week, as eggs hatch out that often I have put the egg in a glass, just after it was laid, and in a week it was hatched.

"Then again oil could not be used in the taro fields, for experiments have shown that it injures the plants. I have no doubt that the use of kerosene would relieve conditions, somewhat, and if not too expensive, would be practicable, as shown by the successful experiments in the east. I hope it can be tried in Honolulu by the Board of Health."

THEY RESENT INTRUSION.

That dear old dog of mine, he is dead long ago. He troubled nobody who passed his post outside the fence. He was in the mood for a nap, he would lie in some shady spot, and with half-closed eyes, take in dreamily what a great English preacher used to call "this whirling world of God's."

But if a stranger opened the gate, evidently meaning to walk up the gravel path to the house, Don Quixote was quite alive in the rustle of a grass blade. For it was his duty to resent intrusion. The more he violated the Gospel precept, the more he hated his neighbor, the more useful he was; the more commendable his conduct in the sight of his friends.

He is dead, as I said. In peace. He was worth the tears we dropped on the sods that cover him. We loved him for the enemies he made.

You get the lesson, don't you? Things that are entitled to respect, things that have any decent claim to exist, will not stand to be imposed upon; they will fight; if necessary, they will kill you.

That is why Mrs. Margaret Robertson said in her letter, "My stomach rebelled; and whenever I fancied I had an appetite and ventured to satisfy it, the experiences I underwent were fearfully distressing."

"I had a sense of fullness in the chest and abdomen; and often a clear sound, ejected from the stomach, ran from my mouth before I was able to control it. I used to employ means to make myself sick in order to get rid of the intolerable nausea."

"Other measures for relief having failed, I adopted the suggestion of an acquaintance, and began using Mother Seigel's Syrup. This was about eight years ago. From the first my digestion improved, and when I had taken the remedy for a short time I was in good health."

"Not a symptom of disease remained although I had been a martyr to inflammatory dyspepsia for several years. I have been in business in Melbourne Street, N. Adelaide, S.A., for nine years, and this is the 12th of April, 1900."

"All who wish corroboration of my written statement can obtain it by calling on me at my store."

"I have a word further to say about Seigel's Syrup, and may as well say it now. About four years ago my son developed a kidney derangement, which was pronounced Bright's disease. No medical treatment proved of any avail. I believed the Syrup would help him and it did."

"He was distinctly better before he had finished the first bottle; then I stopped the medicine (too soon), and he had a relapse."

"I recommended at once, giving him the doses regularly after he ate, and in eight weeks he was cured. He was then about 17, and is now as healthy as a young man as you are likely to meet anywhere."

"My mother's statement about my case is in every respect true.

(Signed) "John Robertson, Austral

Hotel, Rundle Street, Adelaide."

The stomach, the kidneys, the liver, etc., are watch-dogs set to give and to guard the life of the body. They resent bad treatment, but when you have been either unfortunate or foolish, consider what the people say as to the curative virtues of the medicine named by this mother and her son, to whom be continual health and prosperity.

HAWAII IS BOOMING.

Labor Scarce and Wages High—Porto Ricans a Success

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—R. E. Blouin of Louisiana, who has had charge of the United States Experiment Station in Hawaii for a year, returned here today. With Prof. Stubbs he organized the station, established its laboratories and generally improved the facilities. He reports the islands to be booming, but somewhat affected by a scarcity of labor, the old sources of supply, the Chinese and Japanese, having been cut off by the United States immigration laws. As a consequence of this scarcity wages are high, and every effort has been made to induce laborers to go to the islands. Among those imported were several thousand Porto Ricans. Those upon their arrival were in a bad condition, physically. Now, however, their condition is much improved, and the immigrants are contented. As the whole they have proved to be good laborers and there is every indication that steady improvement will go on. The importation of negroes from the Southern States has resulted in failure, although the negroes understood sugar growing, and the planters will have no more of them. They expect to secure the needed labor in Porto Rico.

Bismarck Stables Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were filed Tuesday of the Bismarck Stables Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$10,000. The object of the organization is to conduct a general heavy business and buy and sell live stock. The principal place of business is at Waiuku, Maui, and the officers and directors are J. A. Bortfield, president; W. T. Robinson, vice-president; W. Hennink, secretary; P. Stark, treasurer, and E. C. Bortfield. Each of the above named holds fifteen shares of stock, \$2,500 of which is paid in.

There is no trouble between Ecuador and Colombia, as previously reported.

Two Vancouver fishermen claim to have been attacked by angry sea lions.

The Duke of York was to have attended the funeral of President McKinley.

British soldiers were caught in a mountain pass by the Boers, and four wounded.

Lawson will convert the Independence into a statue, using her metal for that purpose.

Templeton Crocker, heir to California millions, was thrown from a carriage and both legs broken.

Towns of England, defeated Jake Gaudaur by three lengths for the sculling championship of the world.

James Milton Sheldon has been elected captain of the University of Chicago football team, to succeed James R. Henry, resigned.

Much significance is attached to a meeting between the Czar and Kaiser Wilhelm. The latter was appointed by the Czar as chief of the famous Russian dragon regiment.

Lawson made a proposition to Lipston to race the Independence against the Shamrock II for two cups if the race takes place in America, or for \$100,000 if in English waters. Lipston has declined.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific, to be held in Montreal on October 2, a resolution will be submitted authorizing the issue of bonds to the extent of \$2,400,000 sterling, to be utilized in the acquisition of steam vessels.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia, which left Astoria on September 6th with seventy of the Oregon Navy Reserve on board, is now three days overdue, and some alarm is being manifested by relatives of the boys.

TESTS PATIENCE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin.

Itching piles must drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with eczema.

Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment. Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U. S., citizen.

Mr. DeForrest D. Judd, of Georgia St., says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment in cases of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work, and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box. The application relieved me. It never entered my mind that I could get cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 60 cents. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA Resolvent are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tormented infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. ENRON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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PERU	OCT. 12	PERKING	OCT. 15
COPTIC	OCT. 22	CAELIC	OCT. 22
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PERKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 2
PERU	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 9
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 21	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 26
PERU	NOV. 28	PERU	DEC. 3
COPTIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 10

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